

# THE NORTH YORK SENTINEL.

"NO PLACE SHOULD BE DEARER TO US THAN OUR OWN COUNTRY."

VOLUME 1.-NO. 28.

NEWMARKET, NORTH YORK, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 1856.

PRICE-S1 1-2 PER ANNUM.

## DIRECTORY.

### RAILROAD TIME, NEWMARKET.

For the information of our Subscribers we publish the Time Table of the Northern Railroad Passenger Trains leaving NEWMARKET, going both North and South:-

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN:	
Going South.....	8.30 A. M.
"    North.....	5.20 P. M.
MAIL TRAIN:	
Going South.....	7. P. M.
"    North.....	8.30 A. M.

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Jan. 2, 1856.

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Witness Office, Montreal.  
Jan. 2, 1856.

## THE PATH OF DUTY.

The path of duty is the way to glory:  
He that walks it, only thirsting  
For the right, and learns to deaden  
Love of self, before his journey closes  
He shall find the stubborn thistle bursting  
Into glossy purple, which outtreads  
All voluptuous garden-roses.  
The path of duty is the way to glory:  
He that ever following her commands  
On with toil of heart, and knees and hands  
Thro' the long gorge to the fair light has won  
His path upward and prevailed,  
Shall find the toppling crags of duty scaled,  
Are close upon the shining table-lands  
To which our God himself is moon and sun.  
Tennyson.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### An Incident of Napoleon's War with Spain.

It was in the spring of 1808. Napoleon was prosecuting his vigorous victories in Spain, and adding fresh leaves to his already overgrown laurel crown.

Murat was in Madrid at the head of his troops. It was well known that Russia was at that time a strong friend of France.—Baron Stroganoff, the Russian Ambassador of Spain, was, therefore, on excellent terms with Murat, and was in the habit of listening to his schemes of war with a coolness of attention the natural result of his neutral position, which made him, on more than one occasion, an excellent and able counsellor. The following example of a plan of his proposing affords also a case of as rare youthful heroism as ever fell to the lot of historians to describe.

Observing that they sat together one evening that Murat appeared perplexed, he inquired the reason.

A shadow passed over the fine countenance of Murat, as he replied, "I am indeed perplexed, and this time the evil is beyond our reach."

"You are not sure of that," replied the lively Russian, taking his cigar out of his mouth, "tell me what is the matter?"  
The "Feathered King" as Murat was called in Italy, from his love of dress, moved uneasily in his round back armed chair. "I am indeed perplexed," replied he, "The fact is, I have important despatches to send to General Junot, and the difficulties which lie in the way are insurmountable. All the roads, great and small, and even the woods are filled with Spanish troops and what is worse with marauding guerrillas. I see no possible means of transmitting papers, and yet, my not doing so, may ensure consequences fatal to France."

The Russian ambassador put his cigar in his mouth again, and fell into a fit of musing.—Murat gazed in silence upon the ugly profile pictured on the wall by the light of a pair of tallow candles.—Suddenly he said the ugly wide mouth open.

"I have it! I have it! the easiest thing in the world. Admiral Sinavin, our Admiral is in the port of Lisbon.—Send me one of the bravest and sharpest, do you hear of your Polish Lancers.—He shall put on a Russian uniform, I will give him despatches for Sinavin; you can give him instructions for the French General, verbally, and I will answer for it, all will be right, even though he should be taken prisoner, twenty times between here and Lisbon. The Spanish army is too anxious to preserve the Russian neutrality, to make a messenger of mine a source of disagreement with my country."

Murat though somewhat doubtful, liked the scheme. Seizing a pen and ink, he wrote as follows to Brinski the commander-in-chief of the Polish troops who joined the French army:

"Despatches of moment are to be immediately forwarded to General Junot at Lisbon. Select for that purpose an intellectual and courageous young man from your troops, the best you have and send him to me."

Two days after a youth presented himself before Murat, for whom the Polish commander said he would answer with his life. He was but eighteen years and named Leckinski. Murat was not a little astonished to find the youth manifest the utmost eagerness to undertake this expedition, one of no common peril, for if discovered by the Spaniards his fate would be certain death. He listened with a smile to all explanation of danger and difficulty, and with a bow he said—

"If your imperial highness will give me orders I pledge myself to execute the mission. I am deeply grateful to my commander for having chosen me from among my companions. There was not one that was not conscious of the distinction."

Murat favoured argument of the young Pole's courage and intelligence. He gave him his verbal instructions. Baron Stroganoff supplied him with a bundle of interesting despatches to Admiral Sinavin. The young man was equipped in a Russian uniform and set out for Portugal on horseback.

During the first two days he pursued his course without molestation—but on the morning of the third day he was surrounded by a party of Spanish troops, who disarmed him and conducted him before the General in command of the military forces of the district. His name was Castanos.

Leckinski knew perfectly well he was lost if suspected to be an adherent of the French. Consequently he immediately resolved to confine himself entirely to Russian and German, which languages he spoke with facility. The angry imprecations of the troops who conducted him to Castanos, sufficiently convinced him of the fate that awaited him if his character and destination were made known. The horrible death of General Reine, who only a few weeks previous had perished in tortures for attempting to join Junot, might well have shaken his fortitude.

"Who are you?" asked the Spanish General, in French.  
Leckinski looked at his interrogator and replied in German, "I do not understand."

General Castanos understood German but not wishing to occupy his own time with this business he called one of the officers of his staff and gave the matter over to him. The examination was continued.—The young Pole gave his answers alternately in Russian and German, keeping himself most cautiously on his guard against dropping a single word of French. He had no easy part to play; for he was narrowly watched by a crowd of fierce Spaniards, thirsting for his blood, and betraying a savage eagerness that he might be found guilty; that was, declared to be in the employment of the French.

The furious excitement was increased and his safety much endangered by the circumstances which now occurred. An aide-de-camp of Castanos, who had been one of the most eager to declare him a French spy in disguise, rushed into the room, after a short absence, holding by the arm a peasant in a brown jacket and a high crowned hat surmounted by a high feather. Having contrived to force his way through the crowd, he confronted his companion with Leckinski.

"Look at that man!" said he, and then inform us if he is a German or a Russian. He is a spy, I would swear by my salvation, continued he, stamping his foot angrily to the ground.

The peasant for a moment gazed steadfastly at the young Pole. Then his dark eye kindled, and with a bitter expression of fury and hatred, he exclaimed:

"He is a Frenchman! he is a Frenchman!"

He then turned to the aide-de-camp and said—"Some weeks ago I went to Madrid with a load of hay for the barracks. The man is the one to whom I delivered the forage: he gave me a receipt for it. I stood behind him for a long time by the broken gate under the group of trees. When I saw him brought in to-day, I said to Antonio my brother-in-law, 'There is the Frenchman to whom I delivered forage.' 'Let him be shot!' exclaimed a dozen unruly voices.

"Shoot him! shoot him!" echoed from the crowd assembled to look in at the windows at the "French spy."

"But," said an officer, it is prudent to expose ourselves to the risk of difficulties with Russia, thus hastily."

"Certainly not," replied another officer, "but let it be proved that the man is really a Russian."

Leckinski heard all this, for he understood Spanish. He was led out, and locked up in a dungeon.

At the time of his arrest, he had not tasted food since the afternoon of the preceding day, and when the prison door was locked upon him, eighteen hours had elapsed since he had partaken of any nourishment. Added to this the fatigue and anxiety he had suffered, and it is not a matter of surprise that he threw himself in a state of exhaustion on a mattress which lay on the ground and was soon asleep.

This being ascertained through a loop hole in the wall, one of the officers returned to his house.

His young and handsome wife was sitting on a yellow cushion, playing the guitar. "Benita," said he, "We have, we think taken a French spy, but he pretends to be in the Russian service; that may be but mere pretence, nevertheless, we have not been able to make him betray himself in the least. Woman's art will sometimes avail where man's sagacity has failed; come with me to the guard-house."

In that country of faithless wives, duennas and intrigues, Benita loved her husband.—Her guitar was immediately laid aside, her yellow cushion rolled away, her mantilla thrown over her black hair.

Arrived there the Spanish officer bade her look through the loop hole at the sleeping youth.  
"I will wait here," he said, "do you go in with the lamp, and throwing the light suddenly upon his face awake him. When thus thrown off his guard listen to what he says, and watch his gestures."

Benita bowed her head in token of obedience. The jailer opened the door of the dungeon noiselessly, and she entered. Leckinski had been asleep two hours when some one very softly approached his couch. It was Benita. A hand was laid before the flame of the lamp, to shade the glare from his eyes, and when the hand was withdrawn he felt a gentle tap on his shoulder, and a sweet toned voice uttered the words in French:

"Will you have some supper?"  
Benita had a true woman's heart. She dreaded the idea of being necessary. His unprotected situation, his early years filled her heart with pity. Still she dared not disobey. As she spoke she grasped his wrist with a firmness which recalled his scattered senses as he awoke.

The young Pole, thus suddenly aroused from his slumbers by the glancing of light, and the words of the young woman, accompanied by the tap on his shoulder, was about to forget himself when the tight pressure of his wrist by exciting his wonder, brought the circumstances of his situation clearly before him.

He raised himself quickly, and without opening his eyes asked in German—  
"What do you say?"

"Send him some supper," exclaimed Castanos, upon hearing the result of his trial, "saddle his horse and let him continue his journey. He is no Frenchman. Now could he have kept on his mark when thus taken by surprise! this thing is impossible."

But Castanos did not exercise undivided authority. Leckinski's supper was sent to him, but he was not permitted to leave the dungeon until morning. He was then led to a place where he could behold the mutilated bodies of ten Frenchmen who had been caught and massacred by the Spanish peasantry. There for the space of several hours he was watched with eyes and ears to catch at any unguarded word or gesture.

"Gentlemen," said General Castanos to his brother officers, "I am as fully aware as you of the importance of preventing any communication of the different French com-

manders at present in Spain; but we cannot with justice, convict the young man upon the mere assertion of a peasant, who may be mistaken through resemblance, or misled by his fanatical patriotism."

It was a cheering relief to Leckinski to be led back to prison; although his mind was haunted by horrid images and melancholy forebodings, he nevertheless, fell a second time into a profound sleep.

Another snare was now laid for him.—Amid the silence which prevailed in the dungeon, the door was again softly opened and the same harmonious voice which had addressed him the night previous said in a low tone—

"Rise and follow me—you are saved—your horse is waiting!"  
But whilst Benita repeated by rote, in French the words she dare not refuse to utter, the same warning pressure of the wrist aroused his watchfulness.

Four cruel eyes were watching the doughty scotch through a loop-hole on the wall.

They saw Benita—they heard the words—did these blood-thirsty Spanish officers—but Benita's address prevented him saying anything more.

"What do you say?"  
On being informed of the result of this new temptation, Castanos urged his immediate liberation; he was again overruled.

In the morning the young Pole was conducted before a sort of court composed of the officers of the Castanos's staff. They addressed to him the severest threats, but firm in his resolution, he appeared not to understand one single word which they were saying. He enquired in German for an interpreter. One at last was produced.

He was then asked what was the object of his journey from Madrid to Lisbon.

He replied by producing the despatches from the Russian Ambassador to Admiral Sinavin, and his passport. And but for the unfortunate encounter with the peasant these proofs might have been satisfactory, but he was still the object of suspicion.

"Ask him," said the President of the Committee, "whether he is friendly to the Spaniards, since he is not a Frenchman?"

The interpreter translated the question.  
"Yes, doubtless," replied Leckinski.—  
"I love and respect the noble character of the Spaniards, and I wish your nation and mine were united."

"Colonel," said the interpreter, in French, "the prisoner says he hates us and he would like to see the whole nation united as one man, that he would like to see the whole nation united as one man, that he might annihilate it at a blow."

While these words were uttered the eyes of the whole assembly watched the prisoner's countenance, to see what effect would be produced by this new trick or rather snare. He stood perfectly unmoved. "Gentlemen," said General Castanos, "It appears to me there is no ground of suspicion against this young man; and therefore he must be set at liberty, and allowed to pursue his journey immediately."

Accordingly his arms and despatches were restored to him, and the brave young Pole after passing through a series of trials which almost required superhuman strength and fortitude, and presence of mind, went on his way. He arrived safely in Lisbon, fulfilled his mission, and wished to return to Madrid, but Gen. Junot was glad to say refused to allow him to expose himself again to the dangers he had so miraculously escaped.

Leckinski never saw Benita again. But a feeling of gratitude to the lovely Spaniard never left him. Leckinski often told the story to his friends after his return to Poland, when the war was over.

### A BACHELORS' PUZZLE.

When bachelors' domes are rolling fast,  
May quick colons appear;  
I oft have seen in ashes dead  
Stay living coils of fire;  
With care do you peruse these lines,  
You will find them a question find;  
Sweet is the question, mark it well,  
Lately love, fare you well.

ANSWER TO THE ABOVE.  
This brings to mind things past,  
Night and day brings all things on;  
You sent a letter unto me,  
May this to you an answer be.

### A Royal Lesson.

During Her Majesty's residence some years ago at Osborne, in the Isle of Wight, her children were accustomed to ramble along the sea shore. Now, it so happened on one occasion that the young Prince of Wales met a boy who had been gathering sea shells. He had got a basket full.—The young Prince, prepossessed upon his high position, thought himself privileged to do as he pleased with impunity. So without any notice he upset the basket and shells.—The poor lad was very indignant, and observed, "You do that again, and I'll lick you." "Put the shells into the basket," said the Prince, "and see if I don't." The shells were gathered up and put in the basket. "Now," said the lad, "touch 'em again old fellow, if you dare," whereupon the Prince again pitched over the shells. And the lad "pitched into him," and gave him such a licking as few Princes ever had.—His lip was cut open, his nose knocked considerably out of its perpendicular, and his eyes of a colour which might have well been called the champion of a prize ring. His disfigured face could not long be concealed from his royal mother. She inquired the cause of his disfigurement. The Prince was silent, but at last confessed the truth. The poor boy was ordered before the Queen. He was asked to tell his story. He did so in a very straightforward manner. At its conclusion, turning to her child the Queen said: "You have been rightly served Sir. Had you not been sufficiently punished already, I should have punished you severely."

"When you commit a like offence I trust you will always receive a similar punishment."

Turning to the poor boy, she commanded his parents to be present the following morning. They came; and the result of the interview was, that her Majesty told them she had made arrangements for educating and providing for their son, and she hoped he would make good use of the advantages that should be placed within his reach.

### The Nurse and the Baby.

Windsor Castle was thrown into a bit of flutter last week on receipt of the following telegraphic despatches from the Galleries:—  
"The Emperor has forbidden the nurse to kiss the baby!"

Scarcely had the emotion of the castle subsided than a second dispatch was flashed on lightning wings to the following effect:—  
"The Emperor has forbidden the nurse to say 'catchy-catchy' to the Imperial infant."

A third despatch followed with all possible rapidity:—  
"The Emperor has forbidden the nurse to tickle the child of France, on pain of instant dismissal."

A fourth:—  
"The Emperor has forbidden the nurse at any period, to ride-a-cock-horse to the Prince Imperial under pain of banishment to Cayenne."

A fifth despatch:—  
"The Archbishop of Paris has been sent for to administer the oath to the wet-nurse; who vows she will not kiss the book nor to kiss the baby."

A sixth despatch:—  
"The woman remains obdurate. A detachment of Chasseurs is drawn up in the court yard, but they failed to shake her."

A seventh despatch:—  
"His Imperial Highness is crying for the breast. His nurse weeps, but is inflexible."

"His Imperial Highness clenches his fists and his face grows as blue as the violets of La Belle France."

"The Emperor commands the nurse to give the breast to the Imperial infant."

"The nurse refuses, and folding her arms, throws up her situation, unless allowed to salute his Imperial Highness, who grows blue and bluer."

"The father falters and the Empress melts! The baby is given to the nurse, and one kiss per diem is graciously permitted."

Punch.

### Arrival of the "America."

HALIFAX, June 18.  
The Royal Mail steamer America arrived here this morning for Boston. Dates from Liverpool are to the 5th.

The leading topic in England continued to be the difficulties between Great Britain and the United States. Nothing more than unofficial talk had been developed.

The London Journals had published with some show of authority that Mr. Dallas had been dismissed. The announcement had scarcely any effect on the funds. Business in American securities was limited, and prices had a drooping tendency.

The advices by the Atlantic had exercised a depressing influence on the Liverpool Cotton Market, and it had reached 1-16 a lb. per pound.

BREADSTUFFS.—A firm tone has prevailed; and in some descriptions of wheat, quotations show a slight advance on those of the previous Friday. In the provision market there had been some trifling fluctuations. Beef was unsettled. Pork rather lower. Lard quoted 3d. higher. London Money Market had undergone no change. Consols closed, Friday, 94 1/4.

### Opinions of the French Press.

The seriousness of Mr. Pierce's resolution will not escape any one. The United States have their hand upon Central America. It is a far more serious infraction of the Clayton Bulwer than the doubtful infraction of which England is accused by the United States. Now that Walker's Government is recognized, there is no doubt that intemperate volunteers will leave New York and other parts of the United States to join and strengthen him. It is the beginning of the annexation.—La Presse.

If the United States recognize the government of which Walker is the soul, they inaugurate by that single fact toward Central America a policy of annexation which, for the first act, tears to pieces and throws to the wind the Clayton Bulwer treaty.

Besides this, that act brings before Europe and the world the question, it is well, if it is just, if it is prudent that the nation which extends at the North its empire from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to that of the Columbia, should also possess the countries watered by the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico, and monopolize all the roads leading from the Atlantic to the Pacific, including the Isthmus of Panama.

This subject, as can be seen, is of the greatest importance. Let us hope that it will in the time be the subject of serious investigation.

### Niagara Election.

When a government becomes its own accuser—when it openly and publicly admits, almost with a boast—its duplicity and want of principle, the veriest ministerial slave will not dare attempt to defend it against its own confession. To carry a point, Mr. Receiver General Morrison has not scrupled to accuse himself and all his colleagues of duplicity and insincerity on the seat of government question. Nay, he actually makes a merit of it; and presents it as a reason why the Government should, in his person, be sustained by the electors of Niagara. This statement is so astounding that we hasten to give the words of the confession, as reported by the Niagara Mail, a strong supporter of the Receiver General. It occurred in the course of an election harangue and was intended to catch votes:

"With respect to the Seal of Government, Mr. Morrison felt satisfied notwithstanding the appropriation brought down pursuant to the resolution of the House, the

Government would never make the outlay and in short, no Parliamentary Buildings would be built in Quebec just as they had never been built in Toronto, notwithstanding a vote appropriating the money (60,000) had been passed two years ago."

To what a low stage of gambling have the politicians of this country been reduced in the hands of the present Government! To obtain the support of the interest in the House, they profess an intention to erect permanent public buildings, in the city, and ask an appropriation of £50,000 towards that object—the first installment of £300,000. But this Quebec propensity is to the vast degree unpopular in Upper Canada. It will not go down in the small constituency of Niagara. The source of the lateral cut promise will not induce the usually complying electors to swallow it. The Receiver General must show his hand.—He admits the fraud; boasts of it; asks support on the ground that the ministry of which he is a member have inwardly resolved to prove recreant to their engagements. Such is the political morality of the present Administration. The lowest depths of political profligacy have surely been probed. Such insincerity and faithlessness bring their own punishment.—Leader.

The excitement against the Member for the City of Kingston, the Attorney General West, and the Member for the County of Frontenac, Henry Smith, for Voting the Supply for the erection of the Public Buildings at Quebec, as the Seat of Government, reached its climax on Saturday night. The effigies of these gentlemen were dragged at a Cart's Tail through the Streets of Kingston, taken to the Commons in rear of the Burial Ground, there hanged on Two Gibbets, and afterwards burnt. There was a great Crowd but no rioting. Macdonald and Smith have acted wrong in betraying their constituents.

Appended to the posterior portion of the Effigy representing Her Majesty's Attorney General West, was a number of the Commercial Advertiser, of this City, with a superscription, "We have bought the Commercial Advertiser, G—d—n—n him."—British Whig.

### The North Shore Job.

The House on the 18th adopted the resolution for granting lands to the North Shore Railway and other Companies, nominally to make a railway from Pembroke to Lake Huron, really to create a monstrous speculation for the behoof of a knot of land and railway schemers at Quebec. We were glad to hear Mr. Gamble stand up in his place and give the scheme its proper name—a gross job!

The chief arguments that have been urged in its favour are—first, that it will make a good military communication; Secondly, that the granting of land to assist in making railways has been successfully practised in the United States; and thirdly, that the Province will benefit by the improvement of one-half the lands, to be reserved in blocks along the line.

To the first argument we are disposed to give its full value. A military road through Upper and Lower Canada, from Lake Huron to New Brunswick, and thence to the Atlantic on British soil, is desirable, provided that no unnecessary expenditure is incurred therefor. But it needs no argument to show, that unless the British Government make the Eastern portion of such a military road, the Western will be useless in winter, and in summer we have a better communication by water as far as Ottawa, and from Montreal, west, by various railroads now in course of construction. Montreal itself is the chief probable point of attack, where all the railroads old and new will concentrate.

The second argument that land-grants have been successfully applied to making railways in the United States, might have great force, did we not know, that systems have already become a crying evil there, by the encouragement that it has given to shoals of unprincipled land jobbers, and the facilities offered to legislators dishonesty. It is strange, that we should be hearkened to come in Canada a practice which has become too grossly pernicious to be endured even in the United States.

The third reason, that the Province will benefit immensely by the settlement of the Upper Ottawa and Lake Nipissing country, would be excellent, were we obliged to assume that Canada has neither the means to survey and open that country for settlement, nor the credit to obtain a million and a half of money to make a Railroad there, without paying four millions of acres by way of pledge for its repayment. We are very far from objecting to any legitimate Railway speculation. But to vote away a vast tract of country, a hundred and sixty miles long and forty broad, in one solid block, as proposed bears on the face of it, so much recklessness, that it is impossible to avoid coming to the conclusion, that the whole proceeds of the lands as sold, paid over to the Railway Company in aid of their work, until one half the cost of the Railway had been thus liquidated, there might be reason in the transaction. But to give up an amount of territory, only limited apparently to the covetousness of the applicants, to fill the greedy maw of a political clique at Quebec, seems to us entirely unexcusable.

It does not seem that either the mercantile road speculators or the adroit Administration know in the least what sort of a bargain they are making. Mr. Drummond said he knew, personally, that large tracts of land on the line of the road were quite barren and incapable of supporting a population. But it matters little to those who accept a donation without troubling themselves about the conditions attached, whether public faith be kept or not. The Province has become used to broken covenants and despised guarantees; and must not mind being humbugged out of so small a matter as four million acres of land in Upper Canada, to buy half a dozen North

shore votes from the region of Quebec! That is surely a cheap price to pay, for sustaining in office two or three tottering politicians! The vote was as follows:—  
YEAS.—Alley, Bellingham, Bower, Burton, Cartier, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Chapais, Church, Conger, Crawford, Crysler, Jean B. Daoust, Deschamps, Dionne, Drummond, Ferres, Thomas Fortier, Oetavé C. Fortier, Fortier, Gill, Guerin, Huot, Labelle, Laberge, Larivière, Lemieux, Loranger, Lumsden, Macbeth, Lempereur, General Macdonald, Sir A. N. McNab, McCann, Mongeau, Angus Morris, O'Farrell, Polette, Poulin, Poudiot, Rankin, Rhodes, Robinson, Robin, Solicitor General Ross, James Shaw, Solicitor General Smith, Spencer, Stevenson, Supple, Tache, Thibault, Turcotte, Yields, 55.

NAYS.—Aikins, Bell, Biggar, Brown, Cassault, Chisholm Christie, Cook, Charles Dapost, Darche, Delong, Jean B. E. Dorion, Antoine A. Duron, Ewart, Fellowes, Foley, Fraser, Freeman, Gamble, Hartung, Laporte, John S. Macdonald, Roderick McDonald, Mackenzie, Macpherson, Matheson, Munro, Murray, Niles, Pavin, Patrick, Prevost, Ralph, Scattergood, Southwick, Valois, Wilson and Wright—38.

"On a day, one hour of virtuous liberty, is worth a year of hypocritical bondage."

### The "Colonist."

This paper after the 1st of July will be issued on the following terms for subscriptions:—  
Daily Colonist, per annum



## Arrival of the "Atlantic."

New York, June 23. The steamer *Atlantic* arrived about 11 o'clock on Sunday night. She brings 41 passengers, among them Milford Fillmore. In honor of this arrival numerous salutes were fired in this city and Brooklyn during the night. She left Liverpool June 9th.

The English public are still without official notice of Crampin's dismissal, but regarded it as a fixed fact. The positive but unofficial statement of the fact taken out by the *Asia* created little excitement. London papers all have editorials on the subject, and generally argue the case as a personal one, and that there is no occasion to send Dallas away.

The Times continues to write against the United States. The News waxes aggressive. America should cede the annexation of India as a palliation of her own propensities. The *Morning Chronicle* thinks it cowardly to make a scape-goat of Crampin. The London Star, organ of the Manchester party, thinks it perfectly absurd to go to war to vindicate the indignity towards Crampin and ridicules the idea.

An attempt on the life of the Queen of Spain is reported. A young gentleman presented a pistol at her, but was immediately disarmed.

Parliamentary proceedings generally unimportant. The bill to admit of Jews taking it, had been passed by the House of Commons.

It is intimated that the inundations of France have rendered 40,000 people homeless, and 100,000 have been thrown out of employment. Notwithstanding the floods it was hoped the crops will not fall much below average.

It is reported in Berlin that Prussia and Sardinia had demanded to be admitted into the Commission for reorganizing the Danubian Principalities, and that the demand had been acceded to.

It is stated that Austria has resolved to erect the Lombard Venetian Provinces in the Kingdom of Upper Italy. Arabia is still in a state of insurrection, refusing longer to recognise the rule of Turkey.

The Russian Commissioner to settle the affairs of the principalities has been requested to retire from the Commission of Mikail Pasha, formerly Prince Stourdza.

Crimean letters mention a report that 70,000 men are to commence rebuilding Sebastopol, after the retirement of the Allies.

## France.

The French papers are filled with accounts of destructive inundations. The Emperor's visit to Lyons and other scenes of the calamity has gained him immense popularity. The extent of the disaster is very great. 500 houses were destroyed at Lyons, and 1,500 at Avignon. At the last accounts the waters were subsiding. Ten million of francs had been voted by the Government for the relief of the sufferers, and the Emperor had opened a subscription also for their benefit.

## Liverpool Markets.

Breadstuffs dearer. Wheat 2 1/4 3d better per bushel; 6d 1s for Indian and Indian corn is a 1/2 6d per quarter advance over last week's quotations. Only moderate business done at the advance. Red wheat quoted at 9s 3d a 10s 4d; white 10s 6d a 11s. Western Canada flour 20s a 31s. Barley and Oats 35s a 37s. White corn, 23s 6d; for New Orleans, 30s. 6d; for prime northern yellow and mixed, 29s per quarter. Beef and pork dull and unchanged. Bacon in good demand at last quotations. Lard firm and scarce, at 50s 6d for good and 48s 6d for refined.

London money market well supplied. Consols closed at 94 a 94 1/4.

Information from Piedmont states positively that Count Cavour will set out on another journey to Paris. The situation of affairs is considered critical.

Constantinople, May 30. Russia protest against the admission of Stourza to the Commission for rectifying the Bessarabian frontier.

The London Globe of May 19 says: "The Moore doctrine is receiving some curious illustrations from the field of Central America practically from Gen. Walker, theoretically from the Walker sympathisers in Congress."

A Paris despatch states that the notes presented by France to Austria to the Neapolitan Government are nearly identical. No reforms are positively indicated by name but the general tone is urgent and pressing. Austria objects to foreign interference and hints that the present crisis has been planned by Sardinia, stating, however, that Austria has no desire to interfere with the liberal institutions of Sardinia. France, however, hints at an intervention, should an outbreak take place in Naples or Sicily.

In the British Parliament, Lord Clarendon has consented to produce the papers addressed by Sardinia to the Conference, and gave as his opinion that before the close of the session there must be a discussion on the affairs of Italy. He said that the policy to be followed by both France and Austria were desirous of removing their troops as soon as possible from the Italian territory.

The correspondent of the *Morning Post* at Paris writes: "I believe I am correct in stating that the French Government has used every effort to remove these unhappy complications which have led to the suspension of diplomatic relations between England and America. The Government of the Emperor will I understand, continue to exercise its good offices in the same spirit of reconciliation, and should the two nations be found engaged in actual war, no doubt England may reckon on the active alliance of France."

The notes exchanged between the Cabinet of Vienna and Paris on Italian affairs have had a satisfactory result, and the two States have agreed on the policy to be followed in Italy. The memorandum which Austria and France are on the point of sending collectively to Rome, is proof of this. It contains several proposals relative to the reforms to be wrought in Rome, which are based on the secularization of the administration.

The London Times of June 7th says: "A new line of steamers is about to be established between Liverpool and America, a company having been formed under the law of Limited Liability, in Canada and this country, with a capital of £250,000, to run to Portland, Maine, in the United States, calling at Newfoundland and Halifax, to land freight and passengers. The inhabitants of Newfoundland have incorporated a company to grant sufficient aid to enable the establishment of direct communication with England both ways, and the present undertaking is calculated opportunistically to supply the requirement. It is intended to commence with two powerful vessels of about 2,000 tons measurement, possessing besides large cargo space, accommodation space for three classes of passengers. The first is to be launched in Liverpool about the first of August."

In the English Commons, on May 23rd, Lord Palmerston said it was not true that no toll was levied by the Danish government

on goods passing by the new railway from Tonnungen, in the North Sea, to Flensburg, in the Baltic. The fact was that there was a toll equivalent to that levied upon goods passing through the Sound. The toll was paid by the railway company, and charged by them as part of their fare. Hence arose, no doubt, the idea that no toll was levied.

The London Chronicle, speaking of the new maritime code of Europe, says: "To remove from the statute book of the world peculiar enactments which derive their sanction solely and exclusively from lawless and remote times to confer upon neutral commerce that immunity which modern civilization has for a long period extended to enemies' property captured on land—to remove a pernicious and ever recurring source of discord—this is the holy, noble, and Christian task which the representatives of the great Powers of Europe so wisely and so successfully accomplished at the Conference of Paris."

The Times has a leading article on the American question, but its objects is chiefly to complain of those politicians in the United States who, though condemning the policy of President Pierce's Cabinet, do not oppose it with sufficient energy.

The Daily News remarks upon the change which is taking place in public opinion in reference to the difficulties with America. There is still, it says, a universal dislike to the idea of a war with America; but doubts are beginning to arise in the minds of many whether our conciliatory deportment has not already been carried quite as far as prudence dictates, and whether President Pierce and his Cabinet are not presuming too far on their knowledge of our desire for peace.

## The North York Sentinel.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE NORTH YORK, LIVERPOOL, AND DISTRICTS, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Published in the Town of Newmarket every Thursday Morning, At the Office, Main Street, nearly opposite the "Railroad Hotel."

A. BOULTBEE, Editor.

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large portion of our valuable land and funds to an enterprise affording no hopes of permanent success, is unbearable; for irrespective of the difficulty of building a road through such a country, there is nothing to make the most sanguine believe that it may ever become remunerative of itself.

The present system of Railroad politics is becoming most dangerous to the material interests of the Canadas. Men possessing the talent and energy requisite to benefit the country, turn all their skill towards the development of gigantic schemes for their own advancement and emolument, and the country is sacrificed. Nor is there any apparent hope of a change for the better at present—neither will there, until the eyes of the people are fully opened to the danger, and the past career, disposition and associations of each candidate for their suffrages are rigidly scanned, before being placed in a position where much of evil as well as good may be done.

## Who will Join a Rifle Company?

Volunteer Rifle Companies are springing up mushroom-like all over the Province. Their smart uniforms may be seen in almost every town of consequence. Their parades enliven the streets and give a martial air to places hitherto dull and stupid. Why is it that Newmarket is behind hand? Not because of the want of material. We have a abundance of that. A finer set of young fellows than the young men of Whitechurch could not be gathered together in any one community. Every one of whom is used to the rifle, and many of them are crack shots too. A splendid corps could be raised in this neighbourhood, whose parade need not interfere in the least with their daily occupations; two or three hours each day, for a fortnight, would suffice to put them into fair efficiency. The uniform can be had without expending ready money—the first ten days will pay for it. Let us enquire what are some of the advantages arising from becoming one of a Volunteer Company. In the first place we escape a very disagreeable duty which often takes up more of our time than three the ten days in each year which the law provides for a Company's drill, and time too, which is spent away from home, among strangers, we mean duty as Jovis. Every member of a Volunteer Company would escape this harassing infliction. He is liberally paid by Government for every day's drill. He is provided with a uniform, which he pays for by a few hours parade lasting but a few days. Government supplies him with a beautiful *Minnie* Rifle, whose precision in the hands of some of our acquaintances whom we might mention would be admirable. The beauty of these guns of fire arms must be seen to be appreciated. (They are of the very best description.) We need not mention their superiority over the old rifle, otherwise than to state that the extent of their range if told to the initiated, would be considered fabulous. We can give some idea of them when we mention their worth—each one (with bayonet &c.) costs twenty-five pounds sterling, equal to one hundred and twenty-five dollars. Would it be nothing to possess a rifle like this? In addition to the rifle every man is provided with a sword, (which fits on a like a bayonet, or which may be used as a sword alone) scabbard, pouch belt, waist belt, gun sling, forty rounds, cartridge box, &c. &c. The pay for a few hours drill each day is about \$1 per diem. We believe each man is exempt from statute labour. Five years' enlistment entitles the volunteer to freedom from further service of any kind, and to advantages that space forbids us to mention.

In the event of a war, those who join a company and those who do not, are equally liable to be called upon to defend their country and their homes. What neither the one nor the other can be compelled to go out of the country to invade a foreign soil. A company of disciplined men is less liable to danger than one composed of persons whose military training is limited to one day in each year. Of such are the *Seminary Militia*, comprising every individual between certain ages, who does not belong to the active force.

We scarcely fear the probability or possibility of a war growing out of the present disturbed relations between ourselves and the United States; but we are sure that if such an unwished for event should happen, there are hundreds of men good and true in this township to gallantly lend their aid in defence of their country against invasion by piratical filibusters, and who in time of need would be ready and willing to meet danger and brave it. Certain it is that the best means to prevent so dire a calamity as war, is to be prepared for it. And while all Canada is stirring, why should Newmarket alone be quiet? Wake up, Gentlemen, and let it not always be a reproach to us that we are slow and unenterprising. Let us have a meeting and form a company at once, and a short time only will elapse before our evenings will be enlivened by the manoeuvring of a corps of prize deceivers whose uniform of dark green, and glittering helmet will be the admiration of all the pretty girls of Whitechurch—whose firelock will be the envy of every sportsman—and whose gallantry will be undoubted.

## Post Master General.

Mr. Spence's Postal Returns afford a pretty good clue as to the means made use of by that astute gentleman to oil the wheels of his political car. It appears from the Returns that a Mr. George B. Rousseaux is Post Master of the Village of Ancaster, a very considerable hamlet west of Hamilton—that in 1853 the salary of the Post Master was some £36, while in 1856 it is set down at £134—while the Village, so far as relates to population and business, remains "in statu quo." And many of our readers will recollect that this Mr. G. B. Rousseaux was the ring-leader and main of all work in breaking up the recent anti-Spence meeting at Dundas, his appointment by Mr. Spence and lib-

eral salary being the inducement to his zeal. Verily he did well to prop the sinking cause of his patron.

It also appears that Mr. Spence gives a very high contract for carrying the mail from Hamilton to Ancaster, to a brother-in-law of this Mr. G. B. Rousseaux, paying him about double the amount allowed a neighbouring contractor.

Another supporter of Mr. Spence in East Flamboro, gets a contract about three times as high as that paid in 1851. It is not therefore to be wondered, that some of Spence's adherents are warm in their support. What better can be expected when a needy political adventurer is elevated into a position where he may replenish the purses of himself and his friends, at the expense of the public chest. His course in self-defence must be that of the unjust steward.

## Breaches of the Peace.

Our Magistrates have been rather fully occupied during the past week in caring for the public weal. Patrick Lovey was committed to jail in default of finding sureties to keep the peace. It appeared Mr. Lovey had been committing assaults of rather a violent nature and was averse to being answerable to the law in any sense, hence his incarceration in "durance vile."

Mr. Jas. Morris was fined £5 and costs for selling Liquor without license. We believe it appeared from the evidence that Mr. Morris had sold some Ginger Beer to a party, who requested the addition of a little whiskey—his wish being complied with, he drank this mixture and then complained of his loss. Another party deposed as to having purchased whiskey by itself of Defendant. We are sorry to hear that this is the third time Mr. Morris has been fined within the past year for the same offence.

A man of the name of Connor, was also committed in default of sureties to keep the peace towards his wife. The sitting magistrates, were Messrs. Gorham, Smith and Irwin.

## Improvements.

Our neighbour Mr. Millard has just erected a steam engine in his extensive Furniture establishment, by means of which he will materially increase his previous amount of manufacture. In the article of Furniture Newmarket is certainly surpassed by none as regards durability of material and excellence of finish and design. We visited also the shop of Mr. Roadhouse the other day and were much pleased at the ingenious arrangement of the different machinery and tools, so as evidently to facilitate in no ordinary degree the manufacture of the different kinds of furniture.

## News Items.

The Quarterly Examination of the Common School, Newmarket, Prospect-street, will take place on Tuesday, July 1st. The younger Classes will be examined in the forenoon, and the more advanced Classes in the afternoon. Parents and others are invited to attend.

There is a small revolution in the County of Charlevoix, Lower Canada, against the new Municipal law; one of the ring-leaders is Mr. Cleopha Gimon, Government Inspector of Schools. Riots with the destruction of the records, and ejection of the Council, have taken place in several parishes.

The Middlesex *Prototype* says:—Mr. Macbeth, M.P.P., has induced the government to place in the estimates £10,000 for the improvement of Port Stanley Harbor. Port Stanley will probably be, for a long time, the terminus of the Grand Trunk, or rather of our local road, which will connect with the great line, and the harbor will consequently, be required to be of a good class. James Cotton, Esq. of Toronto, is the contractor for this important work.

The southern slaveholders intend to make arrangements by which they propose to withdraw all their trade from the abolitionists of the North, and to do all their northern business, in future, with men whose names are known to be in favor of slavery.

The New York *Herald* remarks with surprise, that England never made such vast preparations for war, in all its branches, as she is making at this moment.

The New York *Tribune* says, that as the time approaches for taking into consideration the report of the Committee of the House on the Brooks outrage, rumors come from Washington of desperate threats on the part of slave-living ruffians, to perpetrate similar outrages on any member of the House who shall venture to speak of Brooks and his acts in the terms they deserve.

The New York papers contain divers stories of blood and murder from Kansas. They indicate that hanging, shooting, mobbing, and all manner of outrages, not only continue in the infected district, but are spreading over the Territory. The report of Judge Conway, Judge Latta, and other Free-State men, had been given out of the Territory, but that several conflicts had taken place, in which the Border Ruffians seem to have got the worst of it.

Great distress for want of food, prevailed at many of the outposts of Newfoundland. Large numbers of the people were in a state of actual starvation. Extensive provision was made by the Legislature, during its session, for the destitute class; but it is reported that the sufferers at the outposts had not received their fair share of this provision.

Despatches from St. Louis state that two Free State slaves—Oswald and Palmyra—have been seized by a Pro-Slavery mob and the grossest and most unmerciful cruelties have been inflicted. Great numbers of Missions were crossing into the territory and committing depredations in every direction without any effort on the part of Gov. Shannon to stay them—one party having come under his observation without any comment. Col. Sumner had succeeded in preventing the expected battle at last advices, but could not destroy the filibusters. The Investigative Committee counsel their labors, the territory taken to be of the most important character, and moving the illegality of a great majority of the votes cast at the election of the Territorial Legislature.

A railroad is about to be established from the Mediterranean to Jerusalem, with the sanction of the Turkish and British Governments, and that it is likely that the material of the line from Balaklava to Sebastopol will be transferred for the purpose. The material is well as politically, the war has not ended to open up the East to Western enterprise.

Willson, the negro charged with the murder of the captain and mate of the schooner *Imogene*, has been found guilty of the crime, and is sentenced to be hanged on the 25th prime.

Three Roman Catholic Priests have lately been arraigned in Dublin for altering the wills of deceased persons, so as to fall to the possession of large estates, by defrauding the rightful heirs.

Fillmore has received and accepted the nomination of the Young American party, "as a national man."

The *Morning Chronicle's* Paris correspondent telegraphs:—"It is reported that France and England will make a joint protest against the recognition of General Walker's Government by the United States."

A despatch from Plymouth to Liverpool, dated June 2nd, says the war vessel *Anchor*, 14, screw, has been ordered, by electric message, this evening, to proceed to Halifax with all despatch. It is reported that the *Es. 21*, screw, has had her destination (South America), changed to Halifax."

The London *Times*, of 23d ultimo, speaking of the Italian question says:—"We have called the Italian question 'a great question.' It is perhaps, the greatest of those which now agitate Europe. When government atrocities can be inflicted by Italian governments on Italian citizens, and those citizens the most temperate, the most educated, and the most patriotic, is there not a grave case made out for the interference of those States which regard justice and equity as the sole reliable ground work for civil order?"

A brutal fight for the Championship of England took place on the 19th of May, between Tom Padlock and Harry Broome. This battle created intense excitement. Padlock won the fight in seventy rounds. Broome was badly beaten.

## CANADA.

## French Protectorate.

In the *Gazette de France*, of the 17th of May, a curious letter is published on this subject, dated from the Three Rivers, Canada East.

According to the writer, a strong party exists in the country in favour of a French Protectorate and a French Vice Royalty. He predicts that in less than six months these ideas will be generally adopted by the people of Lower Canada. A paper, the *Bas Canada*, has been, says he, started to advocate a French Protectorate, and although it has issued but two numbers, its influence is already felt. In case of war between the United States and England, it is to France that Lower Canada will look for protection, and it is the opinion of the Canadian correspondent of the *Gazette de France* that war would be a desirable contingency in case France should interfere between the United States and England, to keep the former within their own limits, and to force the latter to give independence to the Canadians and to the United States Protectorate of France. If we are unhappy, observes the writer, under the paw of the British lion, it is not likely that we shall feel more comfortable under the claw of the American eagle, (and we may add that what is true of Yankeeedom, would also be true of the French eagle.)

## Parliamentary.

In the Assembly on the 19th the Hon. T. L. Terrill, Provincial Secretary, took his seat on his re-election for St. Andrew.

A number of Bills were read a third time and other routine business disposed of. Some discussion took place on the report of a special committee in favour of the Woman's Rights Bill of Mr. Merritt, which was eventually lost on a motion that the committee do rise.

His Excellency the Governor General came down at 3 o'clock to assist to a number of bills.

The House having resumed, the further consideration of the report of the committee on charges against Mr. Brown was taken up. Mr. A. A. Dornan went over the points of the reports, arguing that the committee ought to have reported guilty or not guilty, instead of taking up matters not related to them. Even the member for Frontenac (Mr. Smith) in attacking the Commissioners, had said nothing affecting Mr. Brown. After noticing the manner in which the Government had acted upon the Penitentiary report he said he would support Mr. Wilson's amendment simply acquitting Mr. Brown.

Mr. Chabot was inclined to support Mr. Fildon's amendment, declaring that Mr. Macbeth, conceived himself justified in making the charges, but that there is no proof of their truth. Dr. Fildon complained that the report and evidence had not been printed in French, and could not be understood by many members who could not speak English. The Speaker said the objection came too late, the hon. member might move an amendment until the French copy was ready. Messrs. Dornan and Bureau hoped the objection would not be urged, as it would throw the question over this session.

Mr. Brown spoke at great length, entering into a history of the charges against the official of the Penitentiary, quoting from the evidence a number of revolting instances of cruelty committed under the direction of the Warden, which the Hon. member read in a very excited manner, producing a strong effect upon the House and Gallery. He then proceeded to examine the accusations against himself made before the Committee of the House, concluding that the charges were altogether trivial if true, and that they were unjustly unsupported.

The hon. Gentleman spoke till half-past 1, and the House then adjourned.—Colonist.

In the Assembly on the 22nd, the Quebec and Lake Huron Railway Bill was taken up in committee of the whole. The bill was agreed to, and the committee rose. On the question of receiving the report of the committee, objection was taken, and the report of the committee was postponed. In the course of the debate, the Attorney General said it was intended if possible to prorogue the House on Friday.

Sir A. Macdonald brought up the report of the committee in the case of Mr. Gould, which declared that contractors for carrying the mails are not ineligible to sit in Parliament. The report was agreed to, and Mr. Gould resumed his seat.

The House adopted, on motion of the Inspector General, the report of committee of the whole on the bill to grant further aid to the Grand Trunk Railway Company.

Mr. John A. Macdonald on the 23rd announced incidentally in the House—that he was generally known before—that the Government propose to change the present system of ministerial responsibility at the Grand Trunk Railway Board. The plan, it is said, involves the dissolution of the whole of the existing Government directorships, and the appointment of an independent director, to act in the double capacity of Director and Government Auditor. Officially, it is supposed, to act with a regard to public interest, and to interfere with any public measure, the proposed scheme might be supposed to be attended with beneficial results. At any rate no worse representation than the present can possibly be established.

After some unimportant business on the 23rd in the Assembly, a motion was made by Mr. Wilson for a select committee to enquire what offices are held by members of the Grand Trunk Railway Company. The Attorney General West said it was useless to attempt to commit this session. It was in contemplation to sever entirely the connection between the Government and the Company.—After some further conversation, the Solicitor General moved an amendment, increasing the number of the committee to seven, which was agreed to.







